Special points of interest:

- Senior I.S.
- Alumni Updates
- Field School Reviews
- Wooster Students and Faculty at Conferences

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2013-2014
Current archaeology majors are double majors in geology, anthropology, history, Spanish, art history, and studio art.

Class of 2014

Left to right: Jensen Buchanan, Ashleigh Sims, Anna Mazin, Kathryn Libby, Emily Kate, Owen Yeazell, Peregrine Grosch, Stephanie Bosch, Brian Porrett, Allison Ham

Class of 2015

Left to right: Rachael Aleshire, Courtney Astrom, Lauren Perrino, Meagan Shirley, Blair Heidkamp, Jim Torpy, Kelsey Schreck
Not pictured: Bianca Hand
Class of 2016

Left to right: Eric Hubbard, Jade Robison, Katelyn Schoenike, Haley Austin, Sarah Van Oss

Class of 2017

Not pictured: Hannah Matulek

Minors

Krystal Reynolds ('16)
Brendan Youngquist ('16)
**Senior Independent Study**

**Lithic Raw Material Procurement at the Prehistoric Wansack Site (36ME61) in Mercer County, Pennsylvania: Evidence for Mobility and Trade Patterns from the Archaic to the Late Prehistoric in Elemental XRF Data**

Steph Bosch

The Wansack Site (36ME61) is a multicomponent, prehistoric site located in western Pennsylvania (Mercer County) just east of the Ohio border. Four seasons of excavation (1974-1977) yielded ample evidence of occupation spanning the Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric periods. The present study analyzes the patterns of raw material procurement as seen through the lithic artifacts collected from the Wansack Site. The primary method utilized to do this is X-Ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF). Samples of chert from Flint Ridge, Upper Mercer, and Sky Hill outcrops provide a baseline for source types found in close proximity to the Wansack Site. The elemental composition of source specimens is compared to that of 66 artifacts recovered from the Wansack Site to determine the point of origin of the latter. Flakes are tested from all stratigraphic levels of occupation, as well as across the site from each period. This study focuses on what the patterns of raw material procurement at the Wansack Site can show about the changing dynamics of mobility and trading relationships from the Archaic through the Late Prehistoric period in the upper Ohio River drainage. The data thus far shows a general trend of residential mobility gradually being replaced by logistic mobility, as well as small-scale, local trading relationships increasing in importance and complexity.

**Further Down the Spiral: Analyzing Calleva Atrebatum in the Context of Collapse and Abandonment During the Withdrawal of Roman Britain**

Perry Grosch

This thesis seeks to place the Roman town of Calleva Atrebatum in the greater context of collapse and abandonment, especially in regards to the decline and withdrawal from Britain. Following the notion of collapse according to Tainter and using a model based on Boak’s interpretation of the fall of the Western Roman Empire, the paper seeks to explain the Roman abandonment of Britain through Calleva Atrebatum in relation to other sites around Roman Britain. The decline leading to collapse and abandonment is then placed within the overall decline and fall of the Western Roman Empire, demonstrating how Calleva Atrebatum fit within the complete network of the Empire and its downward spiral in decline.
**The Accuracy of the Ethnographic Data by La Page Du Pratz about the Natchez**

Jensen Buchanan

The Natchez provide archaeologists with a cultural comparison when they study groups from the Mississippian culture, and other tribes that had a complex social organization. La Page Du Pratz has supplied archaeologists with the ethnographic data on the Natchez. While this work is used for a comparison for archaeological data it is interesting to see if the accuracy of Du Pratz’s cultural data has ever been tested with archaeological remains. This paper attempts to draw conclusions about the information on the Natchez by looking at osteological remains using middle range theory based on the work of Brown and Binford, and by interpreting the archaeological funerary remains from the Fatherland site as well as neighboring and culturally similar tribes like those found at Cahokia, Etowah, and Bynum. By looking at the skeletal and funerary remains found at these four sites, I have drawn conclusions about these cultures. For example, they had a social organization that was divided into ranks, and this would have affected their burials and funerary practices. Some common things that are found among these burials are evidence of mass burials, and the construction of burial mounds. This information is then used to draw conclusions about the cultural evidence that is provided by Du Pratz.

**Confronting Archaeology’s Political Nature: An Evaluation of Archaeology as a Tool of Social Action in the Post-Conflict Societies of Spain and the Former Yugoslavia**

Allison Ham

The involvement of archaeology in mass grave forensic investigations was a product of the violent conflicts of the twentieth century as well as an increased focus on contemporary material culture. An archaeologist’s skills are an essential component of the multidisciplinary forensic teams used for the recovery of contemporary mass graves because they provide a methodology essential for the systematic removal of strata, the establishment of spatial/temporal contexts and the interpretation of the material relationships. My thesis focuses on how archaeology’s involvement in post-conflict societies can serve as a tool of social action in the process of societal reconciliation through the exhumation and identification of victims of conflict. Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu and Randall McGuire’s approaches to praxis, I examine the involvement of archaeology in the two post-conflict case studies of Spain and the former Yugoslavia. I use literature and case reports detailing the exhumation methods and identification strategies used to demonstrate the role of archaeology in these two regions.
AN INVESTIGATION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY: A COMPARISON OF MORTUARY, CERAMIC, AND ARCHITECTURAL TRADITIONS BETWEEN CERRO MAGONI, TEOTIHUACAN, AND NORTHWESTERN MEXICO

EMILY KATE

This paper discusses the cultural identity of the inhabitants of Cerro Magoni, an Epiclassic hilltop habitation site located in the Mezquital Valley of Mexico. The site was inhabited during a tumultuous time in Central Mexico. Scholars have suggested that new groups immigrated to the Mezquital Valley during this period. It is hypothesized that members of these groups established the habitation area of Cerro Magoni. The goal of this study is to investigate the cultural identity of the inhabitants of Cerro Magoni through the use of comparative samples. Two cultural areas, Teotihuacan and Northwestern Mexico, are considered as comparative contexts for this project. Primarily, architectural styles, ceramic traditions, and mortuary customs are evaluated.

IF YOU WERE BURIED IN A SHIP, YOU MIGHT BE A VIKING: AN INVESTIGATION OF SCANDINAVIAN INFLUENCE OVER ANGLO-SAXON IDENTITY IN MORTUARY PRACTICES

KATIE LIBBY

When Vikings migrated to England they had an enormous impact on the Anglo-Saxon political system and settlement patterns. In this study, I explore the Viking’s cultural impact on the Anglo-Saxons. I hypothesize that Viking political dominance would also have led to cultural dominance in the Danelaw in England. I use a combination of processual and post-processual approaches to look for markers of Viking culture in Anglo-Saxon burials.

I chose burial sites throughout the Danelaw as the study sample. The sites I used are (1) the cemetery at St. Peter’s Church in Barton-Upon-Humber in North Lincolnshire, (2) the cemetery at the York Minister in York, Yorkshire, and (3) the cemetery at Worcester Cathedral. Worcester was not technically under Viking rule, but the Viking rulers in the Danelaw placed the Worcester king on the throne. For each site, I examine the layout of the graves, the orientation of the body, and the quality and quantity of the associated burial goods. In essence, this study examines the degree to which political authority influenced cultural borrowing and assimilation as reflected in funerary customs.
Finding the Thread of Transmission: An Examination of Hohokam Ceramic Production Through Regional Distribution and Production Patterns

Anna Mazin

The Hohokam culture thrived in the Sonoran Desert of Arizona from roughly 300 BCE to 1450 CE. Hohokam pottery is divided into four general types: plainware, redware, buffware, and Salado polychrome. In this study I seek to identify who would have been responsible for ceramic production and consider how the organization of production reflects the structure of Hohokam society. I argue that the continuation and evolution of ceramic designs reflects the transmission of the craft from teacher to student. One may theoretically follow these lines of transmission by studying similarities and differences of design, and then use transmission as a proxy to trace larger social concepts, such as matrilocality or the political, social, and economic relationship between communities. Expanding on previous work in which I discussed Hohokam production sites and materials, I examine ceramic samples and ethnographic data for evidence of generational design transmission, and then utilize ceramic designs as a proxy to infer social patterns such as matrilineal descent.

Canaan as a Contested Periphery: An Investigation of the Core and Peripheral Cultural Interactions of the Early Bronze Age Levant through World-Systems Analysis

Brian Porrett

This study is intended to investigate fortification walls dated to the Early Bronze Age in the Levant. The lands of Canaan and Judah in the Southern Levant are situated between larger and more populated societies. The application of world-systems analysis to sites with fortification walls in this geographic area may allow a unique insight into the political systems at work in the region and the formation of early states. I discuss the site of Tell es-Safi, where I have participated in excavations for the past two summers. The fortifications at Tell es-Safi serve as a general comparison for other sites in the southern Levant. Comparisons of various sites from different cultural contexts showcases a variety of construction strategies tailored to their specific needs as a community. Differences in fortifications at a variety of sites may be attributed to their diverse locations, available resources, political structure, or cultural beliefs. These variables have the capacity to create very different fortifications at different sites. World-systems analysis may explain the differences in construction strategies as well as unveil a broader understanding of Early Bronze Age fortifications in the Levant.
This study examines a modern cemetery in the village of Athienou on the island of Cyprus. This cemetery is unique because the town is very close to the border between the Republic of Cyprus and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. An analysis of the cemetery is undertaken using a combination of landscape archaeology, following Ashmore and Knapp (1999) and Saxe's (1970) hypotheses on mortuary analysis. Data resulting from a preliminary study conducted there in 2005 are used to show how the cemetery has evolved over the past eight years. Current analysis demonstrates how the cemetery, through the attributes of the gravestones and the overall layout, exemplifies the cultural identity of the people interred there. By prominently displaying members of certain corporate groups, such as war veterans, the cemetery is used to legitimate the people of Athienou’s claim to the surrounding land. The theoretical framework adopted here is applicable to the study of archaeological cemeteries both in other parts of the Greek-speaking world and other regions. Additionally, it enhances our understanding of the cultural identity, social structure, and status of corporate groups in a given society.

The Roman army conquered the entire Mediterranean coastline along with most of Europe. This area was never as unified by any other power. The Roman military, and the need to equip it for war and expansion, extensively affected the Roman economy for better and for worse. On the one hand, the armies returned to the Roman economic environment resources, including treasure and slaves. In addition, the need to produce military supplies, including equipment, resulted in temporary increases in production and employment. On the other hand, the constant wars and need for additional equipment was a tremendous burden on the economy. In addition, men and resources were diverted from the internal (non-military) economy into the military effort, which at certain times made the internal economy slower to develop. This study takes a closer look at how the changing equipment of the legionnaire forces in particular impacted the Roman economy over a period of five centuries. The element is discussed in light of the formalist-substantivist debate as reflected in the work of Polanyi, Finley, Cook, and Runnells.


**Alumni Updates**

**Class of 1992**

Kathleen Quinn—After graduating from Wooster, Kathleen completed an MA in Archaeology from Cornell University with a dual focus in Near Eastern and Mediterranean archaeology and historical (American) archaeology. She also has an MA in Classics from the University of Cincinnati. After taking several years off to teach high school Latin, Kathleen is currently pursuing her PhD in Classics at the University of Cincinnati. Kathleen has also taught in the Department of History and Geography at Northern Kentucky University since 2003.

**Class of 1994**

Jen (Lavris) Makovics—Jen is currently working as the Assistant Regional Archaeologist for the Bureau of Indian Affairs Pacific Region. Previously, she worked as an archaeologist at Canyon de Chelly National Monument for eight years. She has also been an on-call member of the Penn-Yale-NYU IFA Expedition to Abydos, Egypt since 2001.

**Class of 1997**

Bill Hubbard—After completing his MSc in Geoarchaeology at the University of Michigan, Bill went to Boston College Law School. He is now a partner at Thompson Hine LLP in Cleveland, where he practices in the firm’s Product Liability Litigation, and Construction practice groups. He counsels clients on mass tort and class action litigation. He focuses his practice on risk avoidance, litigation and dispute resolution concerning commercial, consumer and building products, injuries to persons and property, and claims involving owners, contractors, architects, engineers, construction managers, and other construction professionals.

**Class of 1999**

Carrie Simmons—Technical Assistant, Inventory & Registration, Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

**Class of 2001**

C. Jeremy Barney—Graduated from the University of Michigan School of Information with a MSI with a specialization in Archives and Records Management. Currently, Jeremy is the Multimedia and Digital Cataloguing Librarian at Ball State University Library in Muncie, IN.

Matt Breznai—Earned an MA in history at North Carolina State University.

Aaron Fuleki—Head of IT at Denison University.

Aileen Heiser—Aileen earned an MA in Public Policy and Management from the Ohio State University’s John Glenn School of Public Affairs in June 2012. In March 2014 she accepted a promotion as the City of Columbus’ Budget Management Officer in the Department of Finance and Management. She oversees a staff of analysts who monitor the city’s $1.6 billion+ annual operating budget.
Kim House—Kim is currently working as a Cultural Resource Specialist at Burns & McDonnell in Kansas City, MO.

Tom Johnson—

Amanda Moreland Ross—Earned an MA in Educational Leadership and Leadership from the George Washington University. Amanda is currently the Manager of Instructional Development at Heritage Institute, an allied health career college in Jacksonville, Florida.

Kate Joynt Fjell—Kate got her MA in Rural Sociology in 2009 from the University of Missouri and is now working for the City of Boonville, Missouri as an Assistant City Administrator. She primarily focuses on economic development, historic preservation, grant writing, and administration.

Crystal Forbes Miller—Crystal recently relocated to Ypsilanti, Michigan, and works as a Project Manager for General Electric at the Advanced Manufacturing & Software Technology Center. Outside of adventures in Information Technology Service Delivery, Crystal is currently working for her Michigan Licensed Builder & Remodeling credentials. Someday she would love to do some archaeology in France.

Sarah Nichols Kohrs—Sarah is an artist and writer (with emphases in poetry, pottery, and photography) in the Shenandoah Valley. She also has a Virginia State teaching license endorsed in Latin and the Visual Arts, which she uses to homeschool her sons, Joseph (6), Ezra (4), and Gratian (newborn).

Class of 2002

Heather Vidmar-McEwen—Earned an MA in Anthropology at Indiana University.

Michael Ludwig—Completed an MA in Classical Archaeology at the University of Cincinnati and now teaches Latin at a private school in the Cincinnati area.

Michael Miller—After completing an MA in Experimental Archaeology at the University of Exeter, Michael worked in Cultural Resource Management. Now, he is a sub-consultant and flint-knapper with his company, LithicAnalysis.com.

Class of 2003

Cori Philips—After pursuing work in botany, Cori is now part of the Special Events team in the Education Department of the London Science Museum.
JEANNE HARRINGTON—

LESLIE McCLUSKEY-EISSING— Leslie has been working at EMSL Analytical for four years as an asbestos analyst (or forensic mineralogist, as she prefers). She uses light and electron microscopy on air, water, building materials, and soil samples. She also does nanoparticle analysis on samples that include fracking water.

CLASS OF 2004

HANNEKE HOEKMAN-SITES— Hanneke completed her PhD in Anthropology at Florida State University in 2011. She is currently working as an educator at the Orlando Science Center in Orlando, Florida.

DAVID MASSEY— David is pursuing his PhD in Geography from Indiana University after completing an MA at Ohio State University. In 2011, he co-authored a chapter with P. Nick Kardulias in Crossroads and Boundaries: The Archaeology of Past and Present in the Malloura Valley, Cyprus.

AARON ORSZAG— Aaron is conducting graduate work in Education in Finland.

JOYCE STOCKINS— Joyce earned her MA in Forensic Archaeology from the University of London.

CLASS OF 2006

LARA BRITAIN—

CHRISTIN MARIE JONES— Works with the Jane Goodall Foundation in Washington, D.C.

CATHERINE AMBIE MCMAHON— Works with the Department of Veteran Affairs and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in St. Louis.

CLASS OF 2007

KATHERINE DUFFUS— Kate is currently pursing an MA in Art History at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia. She is also newly married to David Stein, as of February 2014.

RHIAN STOTTS— Rhian is currently a PhD candidate in Anthropology at Arizona State University.

ERIN TOOHEY FRANK— After graduating from Wooster, Erin worked for the Wooster Alumni Office for several years. In 2011, she married Matt Frank (’01), after getting engaged under Kauke Arch, and moved to Cleveland. Erin has worked for a school district on the west side for the past several years teaching middle school social studies. This past March, Erin and her husband welcomed a new member to their family, and hope that perhaps their daughter will be a member of Wooster’s class of 2036.
Andrew Womack—Andrew is currently a PhD candidate in Anthropology at Yale University. He will begin his dissertation fieldwork this summer in northwestern China’s Gansu Province where he will be undertaking geophysical remote sensing and collections research at several late Neolithic and early Bronze Age archaeological sites. His dissertation research focuses on understanding shifts in ceramic craft production and social organization during this period.

Class of 2008

Aubrey Brown—Aubrey conducted graduate work in Heritage Resources at Northwestern State University and then completed a MA at Youngstown State University in History, with a focus on Historic Preservation and Applied History. While in Louisiana, she assisted with various living history and education programs, and served as an intern at the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park. After returning to Ohio, Aubrey worked with the Knox County Convention & Visitor’s Bureau and the Woodward Development Corporation.

Margaret Bullock—

Alicia Dissinger—Alicia earned an MA in Art History (2010) from the University of Texas—Austin. She is currently enrolled in a PhD program in Classical Art and Archaeology at the University of Virginia. During the past summers, she excavated at the Athenian Agora with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, supervised on the Athienou Archaeological Project (Cyprus), and catalogued pottery from Bronze Age tombs in Thebes (Greece).

Whitney Goodwin—Whitney received an MA in anthropology from the University of South Florida. Currently, Whitney is a PhD candidate in Anthropology at Southern Methodist University. She has worked over the past six years in Honduras, where she is examining the archaeology of the Maya periphery.

Elizabeth Piotrowski (Eckel)—

Ashley Jirsa—Ashley is currently a Cuyahoga County Probation Officer in the Greater Cleveland Drug Court program.

Emily Long—Emily earned an MA in anthropology from Northern Arizona University. Emily is currently an archaeologist for Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks in California. She also volunteers as an archaeologist/interpreter for Navajo National Monument in Arizona.

Christopher Stelter—Christopher completed an MA in Egyptology at the University of Memphis.
Class of 2009

JENNA ARCULEO—

BRITTANY RANCOUR— Brittany completed an MA in Medieval Archaeology at the University of York. She has been involved in CRM work over the past few years. In the fall, she will begin PhD work in Art History at the University of Missouri.

K. TROPHIA ROBERTS—

KAROLINA WALLS—

DAVID WALTON— Dave is currently in his 5th year of the PhD program in Archaeology at Boston University. His dissertation is comprised of technological, geochemical, and microwear analyses on stone tools from five sites in central Mexico: Altica (small village/hamlet in the Teotihuacan Valley), La Laguna (Terminal Formative town in Tlaxcala), Teotihuacan, Tzintzuntzan (Postclassic period Tarascan imperial capital), and Cihuatecpan (an Aztec rural administrative center). Dave has recently been published in Antiquity, and has had extensive field and lab work experience. He has also worked as a fulltime real estate agent in greater Boston for the past 2.5 years.

Class of 2010

NICOLE BETHEL—

STEPHEN CONROY— Stephen is currently attending the graduate program in Forensic Archaeology at University College London. For his dissertation, he is working with the British Museum to determine whether or not metacarpals and metatarsals can be used to determine to sex of Sudanese populations from 350-1500 AD. He has also interned with the London Fire Brigade, and will assist the Fire Investigating Officers in identifying the burnt remains and cremated bone that they find.

WILLIAM DALZELL— William currently works as a numismatist with the Classical Numismatics Group, Inc. in Lancaster, PA.

DUSTIN GATRELL—

WILLIAM HANSEN—

ANDREW MARLEY— Andrew worked as a substitute teaching in Cincinnati area schools.

ERICA PRANGE— Erica is currently employed as a full-time outreach educator at the Center of Science and Industry (COSI), a science center in Columbus, OH. At COSI, she leads whole-school assemblies all across Ohio, brings classroom programs into local schools, develops new programs/supplies, works with K-12 teachers, and attends community events. Recently, Erica has also begun a graduate program in biology with Miami of Ohio’s Project Dragonfly.

EMMA SCHMITT— Emma is currently attending graduate school for Textile Conservation, and will graduate from the University of Glasgow this fall.

NORA SIMON— After graduating, Nora joined Teach for America and for two years taught elementary science lab in an inner-city school in Houston, Texas. She then became involved in ToA administration in Washington and recently moved to the national team as a Manager of Information Systems.
Benjamin Stone—
Elizabeth Terveer—

Rik Workman— After graduating from Wooster, Rik worked as a staff archaeologist for Archaeological Investigations Northwest Inc. in Portland, Oregon for 18 months before later joining with SWCA for another 6 months off and on in 2013 as a private contractor. With these companies, Rik has done fieldwork in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Nevada. He began working full time with Cascadia Art Conservation Center in June of 2013 as their Assistant Objects Conservator, working mostly with bronze sculpture, ceramics, and archaeological artifacts. Since November 2013, Rik has been traveling the world while writing about the local archaeology, performing conservation on a contract basis, and training for the 2016 Olympic Trials in the Marathon. He has spent extended periods throughout Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia and will be journeying through Malaysia, Cambodia, Vietnam, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Morocco this summer and fall before continuing throughout Europe. Rik will be returning to the States to complete his post-graduate degrees in Archaeological Conservation after his travels.

Terry Workman— After completing his MSc in Geology at Miami University, Terry took a contract position with the Field Museum of Natural History where he served as the geomorphologist/geoarchaeologist for the Koros Regional Archaeological Project in Vest, Hungary. The project was geared towards reconstructing the regional geomorphology during the Late Neolithic/Early Copper Age transition from agricultural settlements on the Great Hungarian Plain. Terry then took a position as the Geomorphologist/Geoarchaeologist Field Director for Gray & Pape, a cultural resources firm based out of Cincinnati, Ohio. Terry will be returning to Miami University in the fall to pursue a PhD.

Allison Young— Allison graduated with an MA in Anthropology from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in 2013. Her thesis was an archaeological investigation of a World War II POW camp in western Nebraska. She has presented her research at the SHA’s in Quebec City and the Fields of Conflict Battlefield Archaeology Conference in Columbia, South Carolina. Since graduating with her MA, Allison has been working at the NPS Midwest Archaeology Center. She has recently accepted a permanent position with the National Park Service as Park Archaeologist for the Ozark National Scenic Riverways in southern Missouri.

Class of 2011

W. Brett Arnold— Brett is currently conducting graduate work in Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, where he recently completed his MA degree.

Jacob Dinkelaker— Jacob is pursuing an MA in Historic Preservation at George Mason University.

Chelsea Fisher— Chelsea is currently in the PhD program at the University of Michigan. She has assisted with excavations at a potential mammoth kill site in Clovis contexts in central Texas. In summer 2013, she excavated Formative structures in Yaxuna in the northern Maya lowlands, in Yucatan, Mexico, where she hopes to pursue her dissertation research.
Derek Greeley—
Rosalind Sawyer—
Sarah Tate— Sarah received her MA from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in the spring of 2013, and has recently continued onto the PhD program. Her dissertation research is on the late 19th century Native American communities in northern Wisconsin. This summer she is taking a workshop on remote sensing techniques led by the National Park Service.

Class of 2012
D. Claire Burns—
Emily Butcher—Emily is currently serving as a Museum Collections Intern at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.
Catherine Gullett—Catie is currently working as an archaeologist in the CRM department at EMH&T, an engineering firm in Columbus, Ohio.
Christopher Haslam—Chris has been teaching English in Georgia (the country, not the state).
Renee Hennemann—
Katie Kowicki—Katie is currently working on her MA thesis at York University in England, examining remains from several Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. She says that she has seen some pretty cool pathology and trauma so far.
Anarrubenia Capellin Ortega—
Anastasia Wallace—Anna is pursuing an MA in Museum Studies, with a focus on museum administration and Native American relations and policy, at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis.

Class of 2013
Jared Prestenbach—
Field School Reviews

Athienou Archaeological Project: Cyprus
Summer 2012

I attended the Athienou Archaeological Project in Cyprus, where Dr. Kardulias is one of the associate directors. First, I highly recommend this program. Not only did I learn more than I realized at the time, I had a lot of fun doing it. The program is six-seven weeks depending on when you arrive in the country. The field school is conducted most years, so everything is well established. Everyone who is participating in the program lives in one central location, which really gives everyone the opportunity to get to know one another. During the program we were excavating an Archaic period temple. We arrived at the dig site at 6am five days a week and worked there until 2pm. Afterwards we went to the site laboratory and worked for up to two hours a day. During the program, the students are divided by trench and are assigned a supervisor who essentially teaches you everything that you need to know, but the directors are also always close by to answer questions as well. As I mentioned above excavation runs Monday through Friday. Saturdays are personal days and Sundays are reserved for field trips. Each student is expected to select an independent research topic from a list provided by the directors and then write a research paper on that topic with the help of the excavation staff. The projects are usually designed to fill small gaps in the project’s research record. This program also has some excellent funding options. For the top ten students, an NSF scholarship is commonly awarded that covers airfare, tuition to the program, and provides a substantial stipend. Overall, this was a great program and I recommend it to anyone regardless of their regional area of interest.

— Ashleigh Sims (’14), attended with Emily Kate (’14)

Summer 2013

This summer I spent six weeks digging with the Athienou Archaeological Project (AAP) in Athienou, Cyprus. The project, which is sponsored by Davidson College, covers the site of Athienou-Malloura. Although the project has previously excavated in multiple locations throughout the site, current research focuses on the main sanctuary (my trench focused on the area next to the main altar). Students spend most of their days digging and processing finds in the lab, before attending lectures later in the evening. Because the field school is a main focus for the project, students perform a lot of hands-on research - we could and were expected to take part in almost every part of the excavation. The associated course focuses on method, theory, and Cypriot archaeology, including a great deal of travel to various sites throughout the island. We also spent some time in the lab and on survey, and at CAARI, the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute. The AAP runs a truly amazing comprehensive program, and I would recommend it to any interested student in a heartbeat.

— Anna Mazin (’14), attended with Jim Torpy (’15) and Bianca hand (’15)
**Bir Madhkur Project: Wadi Araba, Jordan**

**Summer 2013**

The Bir Madhkur Project is located in Wadi Araba, Jordan, and is led by Dr. Andrew Smith II from George Washington University. The region of Bir Madhkur has a large concentration of sites dating from the Natufian to Roman to Modern Bedouin periods. In the six weeks there, I dig three weeks of excavation at a Roman Trading Post along the Incense Trail leading from Petra into different parts of modern Israel. The other three weeks were spent doing survey recording sites in the region. We were assisted in all parts of our field work by local Bedouin who lived in Bir Madhkur town.

— Blair Heidkamp (‘15)

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**Arizona State University Kampsville Program for Human Osteology: Kampsville, Illinois**

**Summer 2013**

I also attended the ASU Kampsville Program for Human Osteology (Kampsville, Illinois), during the summer of 2013. I do not have any photos directly linked to my work there, but here is an image of the lovely Illinois Valley. This was a six-week intensive laboratory course that taught students to identify fragmentary human skeletal remains. We were also taught techniques related to estimating age and sex, biological distance, and pathological conditions.

— Emily Kate (‘14). Attended with Courtney Astrom (‘15)
**Tell es-Safi/Gath Archaeological Project: Israel**  
**Summer 2012, 2013**

The Tell es-Safi/Gath Archaeological Project has been excavating at the site of Tell es-Safi since 1996. The site itself was continually occupied from the Early Bronze Age through 1948. During the crusades, a European castle was erected on the top of the tell as part of the siege of Ashkelon in 1141. I have spent two summers excavating at Tell es-Safi at levels attributed to the Early Bronze Age. In 2012, a large fortification wall was uncovered which may encompass the upper portion of the tell. The strata associated with the Early Bronze Age and the Iron Age are a major research interest of the project. Future excavation seasons will seek to broaden our understanding of the Early bronze fortifications, and further delineate their extent. The Tell es-Safi/Gath Archaeological Project accepts volunteers with no prior experience required. The upcoming excavation season runs from June 29th through July 25th, 2014.

— BRIAN PORRETT (’14)

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**Archaeotek Bioarchaeological Workshop: Transylvania, Romania**  
**Summer 2013**

I attended the Archaeotek Bioarchaeological Workshop in Transylvania, Romania this past summer. I spent two weeks in the field excavating a Late Medieval church graveyard and then the rest of the four weeks in the laboratory analyzing skeletal remains. The field school focused on teaching excavation skills as well as osteological identification techniques.

— ALLISON HAM (’14)
Fort Caswell Field School: North Carolina
Summer 2013

Right on the coast of North Carolina on a barrier island and with the housing in a beachfront condo, it does seem in some ways that the field school at Fort Caswell seems more like a vacation description that an archaeological dig. Run by William Peace University every other summer, the focus is on American Civil War sites along the Cape Fear river though the site has varied for the past few years. This past summer was at Fort Caswell, a fort that protected Wilmington for the Confederacy but never saw any battles and was abandoned after the fall of Fort Fisher. The fort was occupied by the U.S. Military until the 1950’s when it was sold to the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina where it currently serves as a retreat. Much of the history of the site has been poorly documented making archaeology an important factor in understanding the site. A major aspect of the field schools research goals were evaluating the site so it could be placed on the National Register of Historic places, which was successful as Fort Caswell was listed in December 2013. The cost is extremely inexpensive though varies on the year based on what price for condos are arranged, how many additional speakers are brought in and how many field trips occur. Your grade is based mainly on your field work but is supplemented by your field journal and a final paper.

— Perry Grosch ('14)
Archaeological Conservation Institute: Belmonte in Sabina, Italy and Alghero, Sardinia
Summer 2013

In the summer of 2013, I spent four weeks with the Archaeological Conservation Institute. Two of the weeks were spent at the Centro di Conservazione Archeologica labs in Belmonte in Sabina, Italy. Lab work included the cleaning of fresco, stucco, and opus sectile from the 1st century BC Roman site of Sant’Imbenia, in preparation for its installation at a museum in Alghero. When we weren’t working in the lab, we were visiting places nearby like Rome, Ostia Antica, Spoleto, Assisi, and Rieti. In the evenings we participated in Italian culture classes, including pasta making and wine tasting. One of the weekends in Rome included a stone carving practicum with Peter Rockwell. In addition to keeping a journal and completing required readings, the final project included an essay and a group video project.

After these first two weeks, we took a ferry from Civitavecchia to Olbia, Sardinia, then made our way to the opposite side of the island where we stayed in apartments in Alghero. This part of the program featured an excavation at the site of Sant’Imbenia in the Parco Regionale di Porto Conte. The Nuraghic people occupied this site beginning around 1400 BC. It includes a small village and piazza surrounding a nuraghe, the tall stone tower characteristic of the Nuraghic people. The site was originally excavated in the 1980s. The material we excavated was mainly animal bone, shell fragments, and ceramics. A ceramic specialist was on-site, who taught us proper documentation and analysis. The ceramics were mostly of local or Punic origin. Directly outside the site is a soccer field, where we spent most of the lunch break tiring ourselves out even more. After spending most of the day excavating we typically headed to the beach, which was about two minutes away, then had free time to wander around Alghero before meeting for dinner at a restaurant in the center of town. I highly recommend this program to anyone interested in hands-on excavation and conservation. The program is great because it combines lectures and work in the field with many trips to other archaeological sites and museums and many opportunities to experience Italian culture.

— Jade Robison ('16)
THE ACCURACY OF THE ETHNOHISTORIC DATA BY LA PAGE DU PRATZ ABOUT THE NATCHEZ

JENSEN BUCHANAN

To determine the accuracy of Du Pratz’s ethnohistoric account of the Natchez, I use forensic analysis of skeletal remains, and archaeological data from other sites in the Mississippi Valley. I examine reports on remains found at Cahokia, Etowah, and Bynum as reported in the work of Neitzel (1965), Cotter and Corbett (1951), Fowler (1975), Steponaitis (1986), and King et al. (2007) to understand the social organization and funerary practices of these neighboring tribes. In addition, I use archaeological evidence that has been found at Natchez trace, and other Natchez archaeological sites. I then study the importance and origin of symbolic rituals surrounding death in the Natchez culture. Throughout this study I also explain the challenge of using skeletal remains in light of ethical concerns. The theoretical approaches that I employ include elements of processual and postprocessual archaeology, middle range theory, ethnohistoric accounts, and Binford’s model for understanding mortuary practices from the archaeological record.

ARCHAEOLOGY AS A TOOL OF RECONCILIATION IN POST-CONFLICT SOCIETIES

ALLISON HAM

This study explores how archaeology can be used as a tool of reconciliation in post-conflict societies. I employ case studies from Spain and the former Yugoslavia as instances in which archaeological excavation is critical to the identification of victims of violence. I decided to use material from Spain and the former Yugoslavia because of their contextual and temporal differences. The questions I address in my paper include: 1) What methods have been used in these two locations and how effective were they in the identification of victims? 2) What are the broader implications of the remains being exhumed and identified? 3) Can archaeologists help societies reconcile and heal after instances of violence? The study compares excavation methods in the two countries and also examines how the remains are handled and used after they are exhumed.
Scandinavian Influence of Anglo-Saxon Mortuary Practices
Kathryn Libby

When Vikings migrated to England they had an enormous impact on the Anglo-Saxon political system and settlement patterns. In this presentation, I explore the Viking's cultural impact on the Anglo-Saxons. I hypothesize that Viking political dominance would also have led to cultural dominance in the Danelaw in England. I use a combination of processual and post-processual approaches to look for markers of Viking culture in Anglo-Saxon burials. I have chosen burial sites throughout the Danelaw as the study sample. The sites I will be using are (1) the cemetery at St. Peter’s Church in Barton-Upon-Humber in North Lincolnshire; (2) the cemetery at the York Minister in York, Yorkshire, and (3) the cemetery at Worcester Cathedral. Worcester was not technically under Viking rule, but the Viking rulers in the Danelaw placed the Worcester king on the throne there. For each site, I examine the layout of the graves, the orientation of the body, and the quality and quantity of the associated burial goods. In essence, this study examines the degree to which political authority influenced cultural borrowing and assimilation as reflected in funerary customs.

Mortuary Analysis of Athienou-Malloura, and the Rise of Social Complexity in Archaic Cyprus
Jim Torpy

During the Archaic period (750-480 BC) the island of Cyprus underwent a dramatic transformation as new city-kingdoms rose to dominate the political landscape of the island. This shift resulted in increased competition for resources, the establishment of political boundaries, and the emergence of a pronounced social hierarchy within the new polities. The aim of this study is to investigate a correlation between this social change and the funerary culture of the people. Four Cypro-Archaic tombs excavated at the site of Athienou-Malloura were analyzed alongside several other tombs of similar size and age from elsewhere on the island, as well as burials from other periods at Malloura for a diachronic perspective. Each of the burials investigated contained the expected hallmarks of an increasingly ranked society; tombs of similar status were clustered together, contained imported and high quality items denoting wealth, and the burial of younger individuals in an elite context suggests the existence of inherited status. The choice of location for burial when considered with limestone grave stele present indicate the continuing function of burials in a rural setting as boundary markers. Both of these, taken together, support the idea of the emergence of more complex and divided socio-political situation.
A Study of the Economic Impact of the Roman Military, 200 BC-AD 350
Owen Yeazell

The Roman army conquered the entire Mediterranean coastline along with most of Europe. This area was never as unified by any other power. The way in which this army impacted the Roman economy was extensive. One element was how much treasure the armies brought back. Another element was the production of the vast quantities of military hardware required by the legions. This study takes a closer look at how the changing equipment of the legionnaire impacted the Roman economy over a period of five centuries. The element is discussed in light of the formalist-substantivist debate as reflected in the work of Polanyi, Finley, Cook, and Runnels.

Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting 2014: Austin, Texas

A Geoarchaeological Investigation of the Provenance of Chert Artifacts from the Multicomponent Prehistoric Wansack Site (36ME61) in Mercer County, Pennsylvania
Steph Bosch

The Wansack Site (36ME61) is a multicomponent, prehistoric site located in western Pennsylvania (Mercer County) just east of the Ohio border. Four seasons of excavation (1974—1977) conducted by Youngstown State University under the direction of Gary Fry yielded ample evidence of occupation spanning the Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric periods. The present study analyzes the patterns of raw material procurement as seen through the lithic artifacts collected from the site. The primary method utilized to do this is X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF). Samples of chert from Flint Ridge, Upper Mercer, and Sky Hill outcrops provide a baseline for source types that occupants of the Wansack Site may have used. The elemental composition of source specimens is compared to that of 66 artifacts recovered from the Wansack Site to determine the point of origin of the latter. Flakes from all stratigraphic levels of occupation are tested, as well as across the site from each period. This study focuses on what the patterns of raw material procurement at the Wansack Site can show about the changing dynamics of mobility and trading relationships from the Archaic through the Late Prehistoric periods in the upper Ohio River drainage. The data thus far show a general trend of residential mobility gradually being replaced by logistic mobility, as well as small-scale, local trading relationships increasing in importance and complexity. Additionally, as there is currently no standardized method for sourcing chert, this study employed one method and analyzes its feasibility and uses for future studies.
A Study of the Abandonment of Sites in Roman Britain
Perry Grosch

This study examines the collapse of the Western Roman Empire in the context of the abandonment of Britain. Following Tainter’s discussions of collapse and using a model based on Boak’s interpretation of the fall of the Western Roman Empire, this study seeks to explain the Roman abandonment of Britain by examining the archaeological record at the sites of Calleva Atrebatum and Vindolanda. Calleva Atrebatum features major indications of the collapse of traditional city life such as a rubble filled gate, a major junction filled with pits and the forum’s basilica transformed into an industrial area with no permanent residence, and little evidence of any occupation following the late Roman period. Vindolanda exemplified Boak’s notion of military threat and a shrinking Roman influence in the area, leading up to complete abandonment of the fort. These lines of evidence provide a framework for examining the collapse of Roman Britain.

Mortuary Tradition and Cultural Identity at Cerro Magoni
Emily Kate

This paper discusses the results of preliminary osteological analyses conducted on 14 burials recovered from excavations at the site of Cerro Magoni in the Mezquital Valley of Mexico. The project, directed by J. Heath Anderson, was initiated in order to conduct a topographical survey and several test excavations. The resulting data helped establish the chronological period during which Cerro Magoni was occupied while addressing questions of cultural continuity, population migration, and socioeconomic and political structure. It is currently hypothesized that the site dates to the Epiclassic period, following the decline of Teotihuacan but before the rise of Tula Grande. This is supported by the discovery of Coyotlatelco pottery throughout the excavation area. Included in the present analyses is a summary of the location of these interments within the site and with respect to one another. Preliminary interpretations about the cultural significance of practices such as bundling and ancestor veneration are also discussed.
Gendering Ceramic Production in Hohokam Society
Anna Mazin

The Hohokam culture thrived in the Sonoran Desert of Arizona from roughly 300 BCE to 1450 CE. Hohokam pottery is divided into four general types: plainware, redware, buffware, and Salado polychrome. In this study I seek to identify who would have been responsible for ceramic production and consider how the organization of production reflects the structure of Hohokam society. I argue that the continuation and evolution of ceramic designs reflects the transmission of the craft from teacher to student. One may theoretically follow these lines of transmission by studying similarities and differences of design, and then use transmission as a proxy to trace larger social concepts, such as matrilocaly or the political, social, and economic relationship between communities. Expanding on previous work in which I discussed Hohokam production sites and materials, I examine ceramic samples and ethnographic data for evidence of generational design transmission, and then utilize ceramic designs as a proxy to infer social patterns such as matrilineal descent.

A World-Systems Perspective of Early Bronze Age Fortifications in the Levant
Brian Porrett

This study investigates Early Bronze Age fortification walls in the Levant. The lands of Canaan and Judah in the Southern Levant were situated between larger and more populated nations. The application of a world-systems analysis framework to sites with fortification walls in this region permits unique insight into the political systems at work regarding early state formation. This report focuses on evidence retrieved from the site of Tell es-Safi over the past two field seasons (2012 and 2013). The fortifications there are compared to those at other sites in the Southern Levant. A comparison of various sites from different cultural contexts reveals diverse fortification construction strategies tailored to the specific needs of these communities. These differences may be attributed to the diverse locations, available resources, political structure, and/or cultural beliefs at these sites. World-systems analysis may help to explain the variation in construction strategies as well as provide a broader understanding of Early Bronze Age fortifications in the Levant.
Written In Stone: Mortuary Analysis of the Cemetery in Athienou, Cyprus
Ashleigh Sims

This study examines a modern cemetery in the village of Athienou on the island of Cyprus. This cemetery is unique because the town is very close to the border between the Republic of Cyprus and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. An analysis of the cemetery is undertaken using a combination of landscape archaeology, following Ashmore and Knapp (1999), and Saxe’s (1970) hypotheses on mortuary analysis. Data resulting from a preliminary study conducted there in 2005 are used to show how the cemetery has evolved over the past eight years. Current analysis demonstrates how the cemetery, through the attributes of the gravestones and the overall layout, exemplifies the cultural identity of the people interred there. By prominently displaying members of certain corporate groups, such as war veterans, the cemetery is used to legitimate the people of Athienou’s claim to the surrounding land. The theoretical framework adopted here is applicable to the study of archaeological cemeteries both in other parts of the Greek-speaking world and other regions. Additionally, it enhances our understanding of the cultural identity, social structure, and status of corporate groups in a given society.

What are our Professors Doing?

Olivia Navarro-Farr

Royal Ritual and Public Memory at the City Shrine of Ancient El Peru-Waka’:
The Archaeology of Burial 61
Olivia C. Navarro-Farr (with Griselda Pérez Robles, Francisco Castañeda, Juan Carlos Pérez, Erin Patterson, Stanley Guenter, And E. Keith Eppich)

During the 2012 field season at El Peru-Waka’, archaeologists discovered a royal Maya burial in the fronting platform of the city’s main civic-ceremonial shrine. A small alabaster jar in the chamber featured hieroglyphic texts which name its owner as Lady Waterlily Hand. This is another way of referencing Waka’s Royal Queen Lady K’abel who married K’inich Bahlam II. She also carried the title K’aboomte’ or “supreme warrior” and is most famously featured on Waka’s Stela 34 which dates to 692 AD and is housed in the Cleveland Museum of Art. Preliminary analyses indicate the skeleton is middle-to-old aged. Poor preservation and ambiguous traits rendered definitive sexing of the individual impossible, though the robusticity of the remains is consistent with depictions of this warrior queen. Moreover, we argue the associated artifacts not only support a seventh-century date for the interment but also cultural affiliations with the kingdom of Calakmul, the place of Lady K’abel’s origins. Previous research demonstrates the enduring ritual engagement by 8th and 9th century Wakeños of this building. Determining this was the final resting place of an important royal figure therefore strengthens our understanding of how Wakeños performed social memory.
Published articles:


Conference presentations:


A Year in Pictures
The Archaeology Student Colloquium provides a venue for Archaeology majors and other students interested in Archaeology to engage the discipline in a more complete fashion than is possible only in the classroom by:

1. Disseminating information about relevant field research opportunities and graduate schools
2. Sponsoring campus events such as lectures by scholars from other institutions
3. Organizing field trips to archaeological sites, museums, and other relevant events and institutions
4. Holding regular meetings at which members and other interested parties can discuss current issues and debates in the discipline.

The Colloquium also fosters greater unity among the members (students and faculty) and coherence as a major than is often possible in interdisciplinary programs that lack a specific physical home in a particular department. The Colloquium encourages a more thorough understanding of the full range of activities involved in becoming a professional by means of attending regional and national meetings at which members can meet a cross-section of the archaeological community and present the results of their own research.